The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2086. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of the Senate in Favor of Harbor Improvements.

Passage of the Fifteen Million Loan Bill by the Senate.

Work on the Appropriation Bills in the House—The Fortification Bill Killed.

Reports of the Investigating Committees—Affairs and Doctrines—Rise and Tribunals—Southern Mail Contract, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 26.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of New-York, accomplished a good thing to-day in getting reinstated in the Naval Appropriation bill, in Committee of the Whole, the item of $50,000 for filling in at the Navy-Yard in Brooklyn previously stricken out by the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Republicans are preparing to make a desperate effort to get the Deficiency bill through the Senate to-morrow. The Democrats are determined to defeat it, if possible, and will resist the motion to take it up.

The Republicans of the Naval Committee have yet taken no action on the resolution to defer bringing forward the bill relative to the Ocean Mail Service till the next Session—consequently it cannot yet be said that they will report any measures this Session. Definite action will probably be taken to-morrow.

Several new witnesses from New-York have been summoned here by the Willett's Point Investigating Committee, and affidavits have been received by the Senate's Committee on Commerce which relate to Collector SCHELL's agency in the purchase. Among them is one from a Mr. ALBERT, who testifies that Mr WESTRAY, the original owner of the Willett's Point property, offered him seventy-six acres out of the whole lot for $300 an acre—ALBERT to have the privilege of selecting it excepting only a small part on which the buildings were situated. ALBERT on examining the land did not accept the offer, thinking the price somewhat exceeded the amount asked. About two weeks after this, WESTRAY called on ALBERT and asked him to surrender the agreement, as he had a chance to make a more advantageous bargain. ALBERT complied with his request and gave up the contract.

Another affidavit is made by JOHN CRYDER, of the firm of WESTRAY & CRYDER, who states that in March, 1857, Mr. VAN NOSTRAND called on him and asked the price of his farm on Long Island, opposite Fort Schuyler, saying that the Government thought of buying it for a fort, and could take it at a valuation if he declined to sell it.

Soon after Mr. SCHELL, the Collector, called upon him at his office and inquired his opinion of the probable value of the land on Willett's Point. Knowing that the inquiry was made on behalf of the Government, and that liberal terms would doubtless be made, Mr. CRYDER gave it as his opinion that it would bring from $700 to $800 an acre, which he believed then, and still believes, to be its full value. The quantity which the Government was represented as wanting was from 160 to 180 acres.

[FROM THE REPORTERS FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 26.

It is shown by the testimony before the House Select Committee, appointed to examine the accounts of late Doorkeepers of that body, that a regular and profitable business has been carried on in Washington for years by old book-sellers, in Congressional documents intended for gratuitous distribution among the people. The documents are purchased fresh from the press. As an instance of the abuses the Committee say that the Patent Office Report, costing the Government sixty-six cents, are retailed by the book-sellers at fifteen cents a volume, and that this could not be done but for the culpable negligence or misapplication of documents by members.

Col. BEAN, in the memorial presented to-day, asks investigation against alleged bad faith of the Executive of the United States as well as that of Mexico. He charges the former with having used his influence to procure the passage of the decrees annulling the Tehuantepec grant, and making another for the benefit of other parties, which he insists is void. He protests against the said arrangements with Messrs. HARMONY and LA BASS, and asks the Senate to support his contract, for without it he has not thought it fit to proceed with his business connection with the Isthmus. He adds that if the attempt to wrest the contract from him is successful, it will be ruinous to his fortune, having invested thousands of dollars in the enterprise.

The Tariff Investigating Committee will make their report to-morrow.

Two more Select Committees have also reports to make, namely: the one on the Willett's Point affair, and the other on the accounts of the late clerk of the House.

Both branches of Congress have agreed to the item in one of the appropriation bills, granting $10,000 for carrying into effect the act of admission of Kansas into the Union.

An error was made in the concluding portion of Mr CRITTENDEN's speech yesterday. What he did say was, as follows: "He would not dispute with England about the clearest right of search, let her found her claim on what prerogative or supposed right she might; but the moment she made an aggression on our national rights and honor, he would fight her upon the first and leave her the argument."

The defeat of Mr. BARKSDALE's amendment is not considered as a test on the question of home valuation. Messrs. TOOMBS, BENNET and others, were disposed to favor a proper system of home valuation, but held that the amendment was a revenue measure, and therefore could not originate in the Senate.

Mr. HARRIS has been nominated as Postmaster at Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. STRONG as Collector at Chicago.

The Railroad Convention, which has been in session here about a week, adjourned to-day, after accomplishing important results.

The Postmaster-General has given an order to convey the great Southern Mail, leaving New-York in the morning over the Central Route diverging from the Seaboard Route at Richmond, thence via the Virginia and Tennessee Road, through Knoxville and Dalton, Georgia, to the Grand Junction, 10 miles east of Memphis, and thence via Jackson to New-Orleans. This service commences about the 1st of July and continues to the 30th of June, 1862. The time from New-York to New-Orleans is to be four days and seventeen hours, at the compensation $600 per mile, and the contract $1,031 miles. After the 1st of July, 1859, both the Southern mail, leaving New-York in the morning and evening, will be in connection with this central route, as double extra service has been ordered to commence at that time, in view of the completion of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. This, it is confidently believed will shorten the time from New-York to New-Orleans to 3 days and 12 hours. The compensation for this double daily service is to be $300 per mile. Full-through arrangements have also been completed for passengers at $45. It is understood that arrangements have also been perfected by the Department, in connection with the above, for a semi-monthly mail from New-Orleans *via* Tehuantepec and Acapulco, and thence by the Pacific mail steamers to San Francisco, which, it is believed, will shorten the present time 10 days, from New-York to California.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 26.

After some unimportant business the Senate passed the bill for the improvement of the harbor of Chicago by 30 against 17. The vote being a test as to internal improvements, numerous other estimates for the maintenance from decay of public works will follow.

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Reid, Slidell, Toombs, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Bell, Clayton, Clark, Green, Gwin, Hale, Hayne, Henderson, Johnson of Arkansas, Pearce, Rice, Sebastian, Sumner, Thompson of N. J.

PAIRED—Messrs. Pugh and Yulee, and Messrs. Dixon and Fitzpatrick.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, presented a memorial from STEPHEN SMITH, asking payment for materials furnished, and money advanced to Col. SAM COLT, in aid of his experiment with the Submarine Battery in 1843 4.

The bill for the improvement of the mouth of Milwaukee River was passed.

The bill for the improvement of Sheboygan Harbor was taken up, but laid aside for the consideration of the Fifteen Million Loan bill.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, had the floor, and spoke nearly all day on Tariff questions.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, amendment, providing a home valuation of Imports was lost, by 25 against 17.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, the warrants were made thousands of dollars instead of hundreds.

The bill was finally passed by 28 against 14, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Hammond, Hayne, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., Jones, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Thompson of Ky., Thomson of N. J., Wright, Yulee.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Crittenden, Fessenden, Foster, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tenn., King, Pugh, Seward, Wade, Wilson.

PAIRED—Mr. Peck with Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Stuart with Mr. Collamer, Mr. Slidell with Mr. Durkee, Mr. Benjamin with Mr. Doolittle.

The other members were absent.

Mr. HUNTER gave notice that he will, to-morrow, bring in the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 26.

The House is engaged in voting to concur in the recommendations of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union concerning the Senate amendments to the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill.

The House, by thirteen majority, struck out the enacting clause of the Fortification Bill, thus killing it.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, from the Select Committee appointed to examine the accounts of Messrs. DARLING and HAGNEY, late Doorkeepers of the House, reported the testimony in the case, but make no recommendation, the accused parties having passed beyond the jurisdiction of the House. He, however reported a resolution providing for certain reforms in the folding room and in the distribution of documents.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations to defray the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs; and also a bill authorizing a loan of $15,000,000.

The report of the Select Committee on the Egg Smelling case was discussed as a special order.

Mr. DAVIS of Indiana moved its postponement till the second Tuesday in December next. They were near the close of the Session, he said, and this subject would occupy two days' time at least. There was much business yet to be transacted, and he thought the consideration of this subject could be postponed without injustice to the Secretary of War.

Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, said that justice to the Secretary of War required that it should be acted on now. For one, he was unwilling to consent to further delay, and was ready to meet the question.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, remarked that a postponement would be unjust to the Secretary, who had been arraigned on grave charges, and should be now tried on the allegations. It was the duty of the House to investigate the matter, and make up their judgment, either by acquitting or condemning the accused. He was anxious to leave the city at the period fixed for the adjournment; but was willing to extend the time, if necessary, in order to transact the public business.

The motion of Mr. DAVIS was rejected—107 against 25. The subject was then postponed until Tuesday.

The House went into Committee (Mr. SICKLES, Chairman) on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES said this appropriation was for $18,150,000, being a reduction of more than half a million from the original estimate.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, said that our new steamers drew not less than 16 or 21 feet, while vessels drawing not more than 12 feet should be constructed in order to operate effectively in the waters south of Portsmouth, Va. He spoke in favor of the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for the construction of ten sloops-of-war. The outrages in the Gulf have been so often repeated as to lead to the inference that the visitations of the British cruisers spring from their orders. He hoped they would be disavowed, but thought the best means of making the negotiations effective, and of giving emphasis to our action, is to be prepared to defend our rights. He spoke of the economy and potency of gun-boats propelled by steam, and carrying two of Dahlgren's eleven-inch guns. A shell from one of those vessels, fired into a large one, would either sink or disable her for a contest.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, condemned the seizing on every pretext for permanently increasing the Army and Navy. We wrested the trident from the proud mistress of the seas in the last war, and therefore need not tremble before British power. Now, as then, commercial vessels could be converted into means of defence. On shore, we fear not the combined nations of the world; for, as was said by the late distinguished Missourian, "An enemy landing on our shores would be a fugitive, a prisoner, or a corpse." He believed that the acts of the British cruisers would be disavowed and disowned. If they are not, let us prepare to vindicate the honor of our country and the integrity of our flag.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, replying to Mr. GROW, denied that our Navy compares as favorably with that of Great Britain now, as it did in the late war, and referred to the figures, showing a great disparity. The British have, in fact, the control of the seas. We are not able to cope with her steam vessels with our insignificant force. When we fight the British it must be on our shores.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, showed that we have fewer vessels now than in 1812, notwithstanding our commerce has increased from eight hundred and fifty thousand to five million tons.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, replied to Mr. GROW, expressing regret that opposition to the appropriations should come from a member representing a State having at stake so much to be protected by the Navy.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, an amendment was adopted appropriating $50,650 for filling in at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, that sum having been stricken out by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, referring to the appropriation of $1,250,000 for the construction of five sloops-of-war, heretofore authorized, inquired of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES how he proposed to man these ships after they were constructed. Two-thirds of those who man the National ships are foreigners. Did he not know that a bill had passed the Senate, the effect, if not the purpose, of which, was to destroy the only School for native seamen we have?

Mr. JONES replied that it was the duty of the Government to buy ships, but he never before knew that it was a part of the duty of the Government to buy men, or furnish money to buy them.

Mr. WASHBURN said that was what the Administration had been doing the whole session. (Laughter on the Republican side.)

Mr. PENDLETON, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment, appropriating two millions and a half of dollars for the construction of ten small propeller-sloops, armed and equipped.

The Chairman decided the amendment out of order, it not being in accordance with existing law, and, on an appeal, was sustained by the Committee.

The bill was amended, and laid aside to be reported to the House.

The House took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the Volunteer Navy.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, inquired whether it was the intention to muster them out, and in what condition the Department is?

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES replied that the Regiment for Texas will be retained in the same event, but that the other two will not be called out by the Secretary of War unless they are absolutely necessary, even if the appropriation should be made.

Mr. STANTON said it was for the House in determining when a necessity exists to call out the troops, and of the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether our present relations in Utah render it necessary.

The bill was laid aside for the present.

Mr. BOWIE, of Maryland, having frequently interrupted the proceedings by disorderly conduct, the Committee, in consequence, rose, and, by decision of the Chairman, reported the fact to the House for its action.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved that Mr. BOWIE be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and to answer for contempt to-morrow, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

Mr. BOWIE having retired from the Hall, the House returned to Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, the House took up the bill appropriating $4,000,000 to pay the expenses of collecting the revenue from Customs, making the system general, and requiring all the revenue to be paid into the Treasury without abatement.

Mr. CORNAX, of Indiana, advocated a reduction to the extent of one million, as three only were necessary.

Mr. JONES said a million and a quarter were required for the Pacific Coast alone.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, moved an amendment, which was adopted, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report at the next session a plan and estimates for reducing the expenses of the collection of the revenue, in accordance with his recommendation in his late Annual Report.

The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House, and the bill making appropriations for the Post-Office Department taken up.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, saw no necessity for passing these bills with railroad dispatch, and without proper deliberation, merely because Congress has agreed to adjourn on the 7th of June. He would stay here till August, if necessary.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, offered an amendment, which was ruled out of order, proposing to increase the postage to five cents.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, combated Mr. LETCHER's doctrine, that the Department should be self-sustaining.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

Establishment of an Artillery School—War Matters—Post-Office Advertising—New-York Interests in a Washington Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 25, 1858.

No branch of our military service, in view of a possible foreign war with a maritime power, is so manifestly deficient, in numbers if not in skill, as the Artillery. At this moment our whole extensive line of coast fortifications is denuded of artillerymen, who have all been ordered off to Salt Lake, and could not, supposing a war with England should immediately occur, get back to the defence of the Atlantic seaboard in less than a full year. In that time all our undefended seaboard cities might have shared the fate of Odyssey—that is to say, have been bombarded and laid in ashes by the British fleet—for gunnery is a science not learned in a week, and our voluntary soldiery, though a match for any soldiers in the world upon the field, would prove a weak arm of defence if called upon to man the guns of a fortification attacked by that formidable fleet which thundered upon the walls of Sebastopol. These inevitable circumstances call for either a large addition to the strength of our artillery arm, or of our navy,—it is extremely proper that attention should be directed towards both. As a step in the right direction, it is satisfactory to announce that the War Department have issued general orders for the establishment of an Artillery School at Fort Monroe, where the science and practice of gunnery will hereafter be taught. This school, for the present, is to be composed of the officers and companies of the garrison of Fort Monroe, with the senior officer as commandant; and, hereafter, when the state of the service may permit, of a commandant, to be selected by the General-in-Chief, from the field officers of Artillery, of one additional field officer as assistant to the commandant, and eight companies, with their full complement of officers; the companies to be selected equally from the four regiments of Artillery, and to serve at the school two years, at the end of which one of each regiment will be relieved by another of the same regiment, and so on annually. Artillery graduates of the Military Academy, though belonging to companies stationed elsewhere, are to serve one year at the school before joining such companies. The following extract from General Orders No. 5 will explain the course:

"1. Instruction shall be given in the following subjects: 1. Artillery manœuvres, including the theory and practice of gunnery, with all the duties of gunners, pointers, cannoneers, drivers and trumpeters. 2. The artillery and infantry manœuvres at the different degrees of artillery instruction. 3. Sabre exercise. 4. The science of gunnery. 5. Military pyrotechny. 6. The construction, preparation, inspection, and proof of ordnance and ordnance stores. 7. The method of packing, storing, preserving, and transporting ordnance and ordnance stores for field and garrison purposes, including the management of batteries and their appendages, and artillery supply trains. 8. Engineering, surveying and topography, and other drawings applicable to artillery service. 9. The organization, proportion, and arrangement of the artillery of an army, for campaigns, sieges, defence and battles.

"2. When provided with suitable ground the troops shall be encamped one month yearly, when instruction shall be exclusively directed to castrametation, camp duties, field fortification, and surveying.

"There are to be annual examinations, by the Staff, of the subaltern officers; semi-annually of the non-commissioned officers by another Board, and semi-annual reports to the War Department. The troops at the school are to be uniformly armed, either with a musket or sabre, and are to have a color. In case practical instruction in artillery is suspended for want of facilities, the theoretical course will nevertheless be continued, and the commandant may require, from officers of the school, occasional lectures on military subjects.

The intentions of the President, in case of the confirmation of the pacific Utah news, with reference to the authorized new regiments, form a subject of intense speculation to the few volunteer officers, &c. who have become disgusted and gone home, as most of them had. On the one hand, the course of the House Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in postponing the Volunteer Appropriation bill, with the known intention of cutting it down a half or two-thirds, in case the intelligence is officially confirmed, strongly authorizes the supposition that only the Texas regiment is to be provided for and raised in that event. On the other hand Secretary FLOYD, in answer to anxious inquiries from persons interested, says that nothing has yet occurred which need dampen the ardor of the volunteers, and unless he is "paltering with them in a double sense," giving them assurances that their services will be accepted. There is perhaps reason enough why the regiments should be called out, unless everything becomes absolutely peaceable at Salt Lake; and it certainly will not do to trust too fondly to the sincerity of BRIGHAM YOUNG in anything he may propose. The line of communication between Fort Leavenworth and Salt Lake ought at any rate to be effectually kept open, as it has been understood to be the intention of the War Department, by establishing a line of military stations all along the route. This is needed for the protection of emigration, and of the United States mail, which ought not any longer to be left exposed to either Indian or Mormon hostilities. Whether ostensible peace or open war between the Government and the Mormons ensues, the dangers of the transit will be considerably enhanced for some time to come, and in view of all proposed methods of communication overland with the Pacific, whether by railroad, telegraph or stage, they ought to be fortified against. Still, no reasonable explanation for cutting down the appropriation—which, proceeding from GLANCY JONES, will of course be in accordance with the views of the Administration—can be given, unless it is proposed to dispense with one or two of the new regiments. The volunteers, therefore, must not take the assurances of Secretary FLOYD to mean that their services will be accepted in any event. Under the circumstances, they must wait for the official wagon from Salt Lake. The latest official advices received at the War Department are up to the 24th of March only, but each day's absence of later advices serves to make the unofficial intelligence appear more doubtful. The War Department are expecting dispatches with some impatience.

As the Post-Office appropriation bill comes up on Thursday, it may not be amiss to make an allusion to the advertising of mail contracts for that Department. In March last, the Hon. H. M. SHAW, of North Carolina, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for information relative to the expense incurred for advertising proposals, and requesting him to "inform the House whether, in his opinion, such advertising in papers published at the City of Washington cannot be hereafter discontinued without detriment to the Post-Office Department." In response, the Postmaster General has recently transmitted to the House a statement which goes to show that for the four years, ending July, 1857, the expenditure for advertising for proposals for mail contracts amounted to an average of $44,000 per annum; and that of this sum an average of $20,000 per annum went to three Washington papers, while only $24,000 was expended throughout the rest of the United States, including its Territories of Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, New-Mexico, Utah, Washington and Oregon. The Postmaster-General thinks that advertising in one paper only here, would "probably give sufficient publicity," but avoids expressing a decided opinion, and alludes to the law as "requiring" the publication of proposals in three Washington papers. This is a mistake, as will be seen by referring to the act. (Statutes at Large, vol. 5, p. 796,) which requires publication in two papers, and leaves it discretionary with the Executive to publish in a third. There will be an effort made to economize this expenditure, which is little else than a sort of subsidy to Washington journals.

The parties authorized by the House bill to run a railroad through Pennsylvania avenue will have quite a profitable thing if it gets through the Senate. I have been told by an eminent railroad man that the charter will be worth $50,000 the moment it is perfected. It is probable that Messrs. WARNER and IRVINE's withdrawal from the concern is only colorable, designed to relieve the project of any odor which it might derive from the supposed interest of certain parties which might defeat it in the Senate.

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Battle between the Settlers and Indians in Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 26.

A dispatch from Nebraska City, 23d inst., states that intelligence from Gale County, Nebraska, says that a conflict had just occurred between the settlers and the Kiowah Indians, in which one chief was killed, and a number of stolen horses captured. There was much complaint of Indian depredations in that section of the Territory.

The New-England Anti-Slavery Society.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 26.

The New-England Anti-Slavery Society assembled in Mercantile Hall to-day, which was crowded to excess. A long series of resolutions, mainly denunciatory of the New-York and New-England Trust Societies, were offered by Mr. GARRISON. Speeches followed from THEODORE PARKER, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and others.

Movement of Troops for Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 25.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, dated 24th inst., says that the second column of troops for Utah, under command of Colonel MORRIS, had been encamped on Salt Run, four miles below the Fort, since the 20th inst., but resumed its march yesterday.

The third column, under Colonel MAY, is still encamped in the vicinity of the Fort, and will not move before the 27th.

Three Companies of the Seventh Infantry reached the Fort on Sunday.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention Question.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 26.

The majority in this city in favor of calling a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of revising the Constitution, is 1,544.

Cumberland, Frederick, and Hagerstown cities, give about 600 against calling such a Convention.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 25.

Incomplete returns from the election in Kansas indicate a majority of 750 in favor of the Leavenworth Constitution. The utmost apathy was manifested in regard to the result, and the Pro-Slavery vote was very small.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 25.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 5½ o'clock this afternoon. All well.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, May 26.

The screw-steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at her wharf here yesterday, at 4 P. M.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 26.

The screw-steamship *Memphis*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived here to-day from New-York.

Non-Arrival of the Africa.

[illegible]

United States Steamer Fulton.

MOBILE, Wednesday, May 25.

The United States steamer *Fulton* has arrived at Pensacola.

Festival to Mohammed Pasha—Speech of the Hon. Edward Everett.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 26.

Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA and suite were entertained last night at the Revere House by a grand banquet tendered by the City Government. Abou eighty plates were laid. Speeches were made and toasts given by Mayor LINCOLN, MAHOMMED PASHA, EDWARD EVERETT, Commodore SURRINGHAM, Ex-Mayor RICE and others.

The following graceful and eloquent remarks were made by Mr. EVERETT on the occasion:

MR. MAYOR: I have much pleasure in responding to your call, though I have not lately tendered my respectful greeting to our distinguished guest on another occasion of similar though more private character, that I feel as if the privilege ought at this time to have devolved upon some other person. It is nearly eight years, Sir, since I had the pleasure of meeting a company like this to do honor to an officer of the Turkish Navy, though of a rank below that of our honored guest, who was sent by his Government to this country on a tour of observation. That social meeting took place in the hall where we are now assembled—some of the present company were gathered round the social board—one majestic form and noble countenance was present, which we shall never look on again on this side eternity. On that occasion, Sir, I expressed the hope that the welcome then extended to the agent of the Ottoman Government might prove "the commencement of a permanent relation of good offices mutually exchanged." I rejoice to witness in the mission of our honored guest a fulfilment of that aspiration.

And having mentioned EMIN BEY, I think it not out of place in justice to him, to Mr. BROWN who accompanied him to this country, and on his journey through it; and I may say to the Congress of the United States who very properly, in accordance with Oriental usage, made a small appropriation to defray the expenses of his visit,—to state that there is not the slightest ground for the insinuations which have been industriously made and perseveringly renewed, that EMIN BEY was not a duly authorized agent of his Government. I shall not give these insinuations their true name; but shall content myself with stating that I have now in my pocket authentic copies of letters from ALI PASHA, the present Grand Vizier, or Prime Minister of the Ottoman Empire, personally known to me as the Turkish Ambassador at London during my own residence there and from MEHEMET ALI, the Capudan Pasha, or Lord High Admiral of the Turkish navy, and the brother-in-law of the reigning sovereign, both of whom recognise the official character of EMIN BEY in this country. The Capudan Pasha adds that he executed his trust to the entire satisfaction of his Government and still enjoys its favor; and that his friendly reception by the American Government and people was peculiarly agreeable to his Ottoman majesty and the ministers of the Sublime Porte.

The presence of our distinguished guest here on the soil of that new world not known to the rest of mankind to be in existence when his warlike ancestors first established themselves in Europe, reminds me of a pleasing incident which took place about sixty years ago under the American flag and in the waters of Constantinople. About the year 1802, an American frigate, bearing the auspicious name of the *George Washington*, and the first American ship of war that ever entered the Dardanelles, arrived at Constantinople from the Coast of Africa. She was commanded by the gallant Commodore BAINBRIDGE, and at an entertainment given by him to the ministers of the Sublime Porte, decanters of water were placed upon the table from the four quarters of the globe; some of the casks filled in America and Africa being still full; and the frigate riding at anchor between Asia and Europe. This incident, as unique in the history of the world as it was pleasing in itself, attracted so much notice in the diplomatic circle at Constantinople, that the lady of the British Ambassador borrowed the four decanters of water to grace her own table at an entertainment the following day. But while these refreshing goblets from the four quarters of the globe were thus commingled in friendly libation at the capital of the Ottoman Empire, beneath the flag of America, pleasing symbols of that peace on earth, good will toward men for which the heart of humanity yearns with eager longings, I doubt whether it occurred to the most sanguine anticipations of that day that the officers of the Ottoman marine, in the lapse of a few years, would be the honored guests of our transatlantic cities, and pledge with us the cup of amity beneath the banner of the evening star.

I have the greater satisfaction, Sir, in meeting our honored guest from the pleasant recollection of days of adventure and romance, passed with my amiable fellow traveler, the late Secretary General LYNCH—in "the bright land of battle and of song," from which he comes to us. In those joyous days, "when life was new and passion's self to be happy," yielding to the enthusiasm of youth and the classic region we strayed from the beaten paths. We climbed the snow-clad peaks of purest mountains; we explored old ruins—we read with the Athenian sages on the hills; we swam amidst the waves on the shores, and sang up by moonlight to mountain-perched convents

perpendicular rocks; and passed days at Pharsalia and Thermopylæ at Chæronea, and Marathon and Salamis, and the Plain of Troy. The whole region was at that time ruled by the Turks; and if the truth was to be told, with no gentle sway; but this at least must be said—what I fear cannot be said of every part of independent Greece—the traveler was safe. On one occasion, a cursory Greek trip to which he had taken passage from the Gulf of Trikkeri to the Piræus of Troy, was overtaken by a storm off Mount Athos, and seemed ready to founder. My companion and myself, with two Italian servants and a noble-hearted Anatolian Turk, given us for our journey by old ALI PASHA, of Albania, quitted the sinking vessel, as we thought her, and landed on the uninhabited side of the isle of Lemnos.

It was then necessary that a portion of the party should cross the island—a wild, mountainous region, and repair to the small town on the opposite side, in hopes of there finding some fishing craft, by which we could complete our voyage. Leaving my fellow-countryman and his Italian servants here, I crossed the mountain with honest MUSTAPHA, carrying with me, as he well knew, a considerable sum of money, without which the vessel could not have been hired. The inhabitants of the port here, at that time, a very indifferent reputation; piracy was hardly considered a crime under the law of nations as understood in the Grecian Islands. If MUSTAPHA had taken my life in the desolate passes of Lemnos, and made his way with his plunder to the town, there would have been none to inquire into the event, or to quarrel with it if it had come to light. But I felt as secure beneath the protection of his stalwart arm as I do now by the side of his honored countryman, and our guest.

These lovely banquets, with which the taste of Mr. STEVENS has decorated the table, recall to my mind a pleasing occasion of America, which soon after this adventure greeted me here in Constantinople. Waiting in the delightful gardens of the English Embassy, I saw a trellis covered with a flowering vine in full bloom. I remarked to the wife of the Ambassador, who was present, that if we were not in Constantinople, that trellis would make me think that I was at home—the flowers which clothed it so closely resembled those in our gardens. "They ought to do so," she replied. "It is the Virginia honeysuckle which I brought with me from America," (where her husband had also become Minister) "and planted here—the first flower, perhaps, we transplanted from the West to the East." The palace and gardens of the English Embassy have since, I believe, been destroyed by fire; the American honeysuckle may have perished. But I trust that our sacred and intelligent guest will carry home some germs of artistic and intellectual culture—some flowers of perennial bloom—which will survive the accidents of material things.

On the occasion to which I have alluded, the dinner was given to EMIN BEY, I ventured on a few observations on the almost unrivalled physical advantages of climate, position and soil of the Ottoman Empire, and the benefits which might be anticipated for the world's commerce, from a freer intercourse with its fertile regions, especially if to their natural advantages should be added the newly-applied facilities of communication; when "the territories of the Sultan, like ours, shall be covered with an iron network of railroads, when these great rivers, like ours, shall be rendered navigable up stream as well as down, by the mighty force of steam; when the electric telegraph shall speak from the Sultan's own imperial Stamboul to the upper cataracts of the Nile, and from Beyrout to Bassora." Eight years have passed away. An electric telegraph traverses the width and rests upon the floor of the Black Sea, and railroads are already projected from its southern shores to the mouth of the Tigris. These are auspicious tokens of rapid improvement; but I learn from our honored guest that Turkey has made a far more important stride in the onward march.

In our agreeable interview at the Public Library the other day, after signifying the great pleasure which he had enjoyed in visiting that establishment, which he said must prove of great benefit to the city of Boston, he alluded to the great reforms and improvements which were in progress in his country, and which took their date from the revolt and destruction of the Janissaries in 1826. Up to that time, said he, the Government of the Ottoman Empire had been one of power and force:—It has since been a Government of LAW! That great principle, the corner-stone of our modern civilization, is now as I understand, recognized in all its significance by the Ottoman Government, and proclaimed to the various races in its extensive dominions as the rule of its policy. Great difficulties must at first attend its application from the peculiar nature of the Oriental character, and the diversity of language and race among the subjects of the Ottoman empire; but if it shall have the fortitude and the wisdom to follow that principle to its results, the regeneration of those vast domains is assured. Industry and the arts languish beneath the blighting sway of force, but they will bloom and prosper beneath the genial influence of Law. This is the great reform, the true regeneration, which is going on in this country. Our military and commercial marine—our railroads and telegraphs—our [illegible] and internal [illegible] are sections as they are [illegible] of the Union, are the result of the application of the principle of Law, which throws around the weak individual the panoply of the Nation, and assures to the unprotected the quiet enjoyment of the fruits of his industry.

Excise Commissioners—Interesting Proceedings.

The Board met yesterday; only two members, Messrs. HASKETT & HOLMES, present. No applications for licenses were presented. Mr. HASKETT said he had received a communication from Mr. JOHN S. AUSTEN, of this City, who asked the action of the Board with regard to a drinking place at the corner of One Hundred and Ninth-street and Third-avenue. Mr. AUSTEN stated that he had watched with some degree of care persons in the habit of frequenting the corner, and when persons went in to drink, on coming out they were instantly attacked with "the staggers," exhibiting great combativeness and other terrifying conduct. Mr. AUSTEN said he thought he would make inquiry into the character of the man who sold this stuff. He sent a servant girl for a tumbler full. It rested in his house all night. Next morning he poured it out and one-eighth of it was a mass of thick slime. Mr. AUSTEN now presented to the Commission a small bottle of liquid purchased there, for its official action under the section of the statute with regard to selling adulterated liquors, and he requested that the Commissioners would put it into the hands of a chemist, and see how far its effects are deleterious. He (HASKETT) had that bottle in the office, and would exhibit it the next day, at the meeting of the Board, when Commissioner KERR would be present.

Mr. AUSTEN said every one who drank this exhibited great imbecility, and then, particularly, falling with what resembled the staggers—resembled a horse over-driven and seized with staggers.

Mr. HOLMES—If AUSTEN produces the witness against him who drank on the premises there, I would proceed against them as well as all persons who violate this law, among the 12,000 liquor stores in this City. I have received no notice of violations of this law. So far as the employment of an analytical chemist is concerned, it is out of our power. I am willing to appeal to any professional man whom the law recognizes to test this stuff, and when the matter comes properly before a full Board, it will be discussed.

Mr. HASKETT recommended that the matter be put in the hands of the counsel of this Board for his action.

Mr. HASKETT said some person had written a letter to him charging a certain editor of this city with drinking lager bier in a saloon in Nassau-street. He hoped the individual would put his communication in the proper shape and place it before the Board. The accusation was very indefinite, and he trusted these remarks would induce the accuser to name the place in Nassau-street and the editor. Mr. HASKETT gave notice that he should introduce a resolution directing that all communications in reference to charges should be addressed to the Board as a Board of Excise, or to the counsel of the Board. The Board adjourned to 3 P. M., to-day.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Last evening, whilst Mr. HIRAM CRANSTON, the proprietor of the New-York Hotel, was quietly seated at the head of his table, dining, he was approached by a person by the name of GAELLARDET, a French physician, who, without giving the slightest intimation, or uttering a single threat, seized a full bottle of champagne standing in front of a gentleman seated near Mr. CRANSTON, and struck him twice with it on the top of the head, the first blow shattering the bottle, and stunning Mr. C.; the second felling him to the floor. Capt. GRANGER, of the U. S. Army, who occupied the seat next to him, was also struck, and severely wounded, at the same time.

So quietly and suddenly was the assault made, that, although Mr. CRANSTON was surrounded by friends and servants, every one appeared paralyzed and powerless for a few moments! The assailant, however, was soon arrested, and safely lodged in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-House, by Officer SHARE. At one time it appeared as if the servants of the establishment, infuriated at the brutal and cowardly attack upon their employer, would have torn him to pieces, and it was with difficulty that he was rescued from their hands.

The provocation to this assault was an order from the proprietor of the hotel to Dr. GAELLARDET to find other quarters, in consequence of alleged professional malpractice on one of the guests. Mr. CRANSTON, at last accounts, was comparatively easy, although still in a somewhat precarious state. His assailant was locked up for the night, and will have a hearing this morning.

It is said that the MS. of a novel by Sir Charles Reade, (the concealer of Sothern's copied Hamlet, the Lord of the Manor Knife, has just come to light. The general conception is the same as that of his play. But the novel is longer, and in its pages there is over an infinity of details of the characters.

The British Aggressions on American Commerce.

THE CASE OF THE NEW ERA—CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

The brig *New Era*, of Prospect, Capt. WILLIAM WARREN, arrived here yesterday morning from Matanzas. The Captain having reported that he had been overhauled by a British man-of-war, one of our reporters went on board the brig, and obtained the following narrative from the first mate, who is an intelligent Prussian, named CHARLES H. HOLST. The Captain was about leaving for Providence. The brig sailed from Philadelphia for Matanzas, where she took in ballast, and sailed for Havana. On the 22d of April the vessel was passing through Old Bahama Channel, the wind being fair, but light, and the brig not going over three knots. On coming up with a small island, a steamer was observed at anchor under the lee of the land, about 4 o'clock P. M. After dinner in the evening, it being moonlight, the mate, who was forward, till at once discovered a dark object on the starboard bow, which, in another moment, proved to be a boat with six men in it, pulling across their bow as if to cut them off. By the time he had told the Captain, who was walking the quarter-deck, the boat had dropped within speaking distance, when the captain cried out:

"What boat is that?"

A voice from the boat replied, "A boat from Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Vixen*."

"Brig ahoy! What port are you from?" inquired the voice.

ANSWER—From Dominica.

QUESTION—Where are you bound?

ANSWER—To Havana.

Captain

The Daily Herald.

Published by the Herald Association (Limited), at 19 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Subscription: £1 1s. per annum, post free.

Advertisements should be sent to the Manager, 19 Fleet Street, E.C.

Telephone: Central 9876. Telegrams: "Heraldry, London."

Monday, August 17, 1914.

THE WAR IN BRIEF

Wednesday, August 12.

The Emden sinks the Russian cruiser Jemtchug in the Bay of Penang.

Thursday, August 13.

The Emden sinks the British destroyer Pinguin off Penang.

Friday, August 14.

The Emden sinks the Greek steamer Pontoporos off Penang.

Saturday, August 15.

The Emden sinks the British steamer Troilus off Penang.

Sunday, August 16.

The Emden sinks the British steamer Clan Matheson off Penang.

THE WAR AT SEA

Hunting the Emden.

The Admiralty have issued a statement which shows that the hunt for the Emden is being carried on with the utmost vigour. Ships of the Japanese Navy are co-operating with the British Fleet, and the Australian Government has placed the whole of its naval forces at the disposal of the Admiralty.

The Emden has been sighted off Penang, Malacca, Sumatra, and Java, and has sunk seven merchant vessels and one Russian warship. Her captain has shown himself a resourceful and daring commander, and has succeeded in eluding the numerous warships which have been sent in search of him.

The Emden is a vessel of 3,592 tons, and was launched in 1908. She has a speed of 24½ knots, and carries ten 4.1-inch guns. She is commanded by Captain Karl von Müller.

Fighting in the North Sea.

The Admiralty announce that the German cruiser Königin Luise was sunk by a mine in the North Sea on August 9. The Königin Luise was a vessel of 5,400 tons, and was built in 1914. She was commanded by Captain Max Ehrhardt.

The Admiralty also announce that the German steamer Arabia was captured by the British cruiser Highflyer off the Canary Islands on August 5. The Arabia was a vessel of 5,000 tons, and was built in 1913.

Mines in the North Sea.

The Admiralty have issued a warning to neutral vessels that a number of mines have been laid in the North Sea, and that vessels must keep to the routes which have been specially marked out for them.

Mines in the Channel.

The Admiralty have also issued a warning that mines have been laid in the Channel, and that vessels must keep to the routes which have been specially marked out for them.

Mines in the Irish Sea.

The Admiralty have also issued a warning that mines have been laid in the Irish Sea, and that vessels must keep to the routes which have been specially marked out for them.

Mines in the Mediterranean.

The Admiralty have also issued a warning that mines have been laid in the Mediterranean, and that vessels must keep to the routes which have been specially marked out for them.

Mines in the Atlantic.

The Admiralty have also issued a warning that mines have been laid in the Atlantic, and that vessels must keep to the routes which have been specially marked out for them.

Mines in the Pacific.

The Admiralty have also issued a warning that mines have been laid in the Pacific, and that vessels must keep to the routes which have been specially marked out for them.

Mines in the Indian Ocean.

The Admiralty have also issued a warning that mines have been laid in the Indian Ocean, and that vessels must keep to the routes which have been specially marked out for them.

Mines in the South Atlantic.

The Admiralty have also issued a warning that mines have been laid in the South Atlantic, and that vessels must keep to the routes which have been specially marked out for them.

Mines in the South Pacific.

The Admiralty have also issued a warning that mines have been laid in the South

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1858.

Mr. Buchanan's Cuban Policy.

We commend this view of the case to Mr. BUCHANAN'S careful consideration. If he is in earnest in his professions of a desire to purchase Cuba, let him take the most effectual means of making the Spanish Government dispose to sell it.

Now, if President BUCHANAN will enter vigorously upon the suppression of the Cuban Slave-trade, he will do much towards locomoting the bold of Spain upon the island. If this trade be abolished, there is a tavern there think us a bit more terrible to deal with. We know we can maintain our rights, and protect our dignity, and, therefore, can afford to dispense with crowing and clapping our wings. It was once, and, for aught we know, it may now form part of the drill of the Neapolitan army, to order the troops, when charging with the bayonet, " to make ferocious faces at the enemy," and the whole line instantly put on an intensely savage look at the word of command. This seemed very fearful, no doubt, on parade ; but we doubt if French grenadiers or Brazilian riflemen would terrify us by their yells and grimaces when they go into action. Strength and discipline and reputation produce " awful silence."

And then, referring to the compliments which the men then in power had themselves made against their predecessors in office, for doing very things which they were now guilty of, Mr. BUCHANAN said with great force :

" If you go into the secret walks of Christianity, he pursue and beat dirt which ever de-scended from heaven upon man—and you there and there its practices preaching what they never practice, and never listened to practice, what would be your conviction of the sincerity and true character of such professors? What would you think of that man, if, while he goes on to his professions ; You would [illegible] All mankind would unite with you in [illegible] a hypocrite."

Further his remarks were to the same effect :

" What we want is not a new law on the subject : an act of the Legislature of 1858 amply provided for the institution of idle and truant children, making it the duty of the Corporate authorities to provide some suitable place for their reception and employment. Our own authorities have neglected to take any such efficient action under the law. In Brooklyn, a Truant Asylum has been opened for about a year, and, so far as the brief time of its existence has developed it, with promising results. Perhaps its very best feature is the detailing of officers to look up every case of truancy which the teachers report, visiting the truants' home, and posting parents and children that to the effects of a protestence in the course. It is certainly worth the while of New-Yorkers to consider whether such an organization would not be desirable here.

But a still more promising field of inquiry is—What makes the truants ? Children are not apt to run away from what is pleasant. There is some grave trouble in the schools themselves. Nothing is pleasanter than to ramble about and childish curiosity, and the attack and dull exhibition, and the attack and dull ones carefully kept in the background ; when with singing, and childish declamation, being well taught, they are now our poliscenes of rejoicing are witnessed. It is sure to be touched, set to crying in sympathy, and teaching, one feels as he does when he sees a child at the helm of a vessel when the tide runs strong. In the school, sitting straight, being quiet, and committing to memory, are the principal virtues. The most sensitive and lively children are rejected and expelled. His moment in the child's rate expulsion. His moment only is exercised. His studies are nearly only is exercised. His studies are generally of the most mysterious sort, and his natural inclinations are rejected and repressed. The consequence is, that the doctor of the school, at least, and the doctor of the jail, are the two most frequented places in the city. Even the children of the wealthy are sent to the public schools, and there they learn half of evil that they learn

AMUSEMENTS

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Chickering & Sons, Knabe & Co., Weber, Hallet & Davis, Decker Bros., Wheelock, Estey, Mason & Hamlin, Fischer, Sterling, Kimball, Ivers & Pond, Cabinet, Story & Camp, Clough & Warren, Bradbury, Emerson, Smith American, Hallet & Cumston, Cottage, Parlor, Chapel and Church Organs, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Mandolins, Zithers, Accordeons, Harmonicas, Sheet Music, Music Boxes, Stools, Covers, &c.
Also, at 2 o'clock P. M., 1 Upright Piano, 1 Square Piano, 1 Cabinet Organ, 1 Parlor Organ, 1 Chapel Organ, 1 Church Organ, 1 Violin, 1 Guitar, 1 Banjo, 1 Mandolin, 1 Zither, 1 Accordeon, 1 Harmonica, Sheet Music, Music Boxes, Stools, Covers, &c.
Also, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., 1 Upright Piano, 1 Square Piano, 1 Cabinet Organ, 1 Parlor Organ, 1 Chapel Organ, 1 Church Organ, 1 Violin, 1 Guitar, 1 Banjo, 1 Mandolin, 1 Zither, 1 Accordeon, 1 Harmonica, Sheet Music, Music Boxes, Stools, Covers, &c.
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NEW-YORK CITY.

Departure of Steamships.

The ordinary weekly sailings of the Cunard steamships will be made from this port to-day, and from Boston to-morrow. The steamer Europa, Capt. Lang, will leave Boston for Liverpool at 10 A. M. to-morrow, and the Canada, Capt. Shannon, from this port at 1 P. M. to-day.

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Burglaries.

Burglars entered the residence of Mr. Mitchell, No. 1 Lexington-avenue, on Saturday night, and carried off a large amount of silver plate, jewelry, &c. Entrance was effected by the basement window. Mr. Mitchell was absent from the city at the time.

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Fire.

A fire occurred in the basement of the building No. 1 Lexington-avenue, on Saturday night, which was extinguished by the police, with a loss of $100.

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